UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/685
14 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories not covered by other agenda items

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee those chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories.

2. The chapter of the Special Committee's report concerning the Territories which were not covered by other agenda items related to the following specific Territories:

best copy available

Territory	Relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee 1/
Gibraltar	A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/ Corr.1, chap. IX
New Caledonia	
Western Sahara	
Anguilla	
Bermuda	
British Virgin Islands	
Cayman Islands	
Montserrat	
Pitcairn	
St. Helena	
Turks and Caicos Islands	
Tokelau	
American Samoa	
Guam	
United States Virgin Islands	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 111, 113 and 12, 114 and 115, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 18 at its 7th to 16th meetings, between 15 and 31 October (see A/C.4/45/SR.7-16). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 8th to 14th meetings, between 17 and 25 October.

5. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1990 and drew the Fourth Committee's attention to the chapter of the report of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above, containing, inter alia, the related draft decisions and draft resolutions submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee, as well as the relevant documentation of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1015 and Corr.1, 1016, 1017-1021, 1023 and Corr.1, and Add.1, 1024-1036, 1038, 1041 and Corr.1, 1044 and 1048 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

6. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/45/644 and Corr.1), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989.

1/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

7. In addition, the Fourth Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

(a) Letter dated 19 April 1990 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations (A/45/255);

(b) Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (A/45/421-S/21797);

(c) Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations (A/45/456).

8. The Fourth Committee granted the following requests for hearing in connection with its consideration of the item:

Petitioner	Meeting at which request for hearing was granted
Mr. Peti Lafanama, Melanesian Solidarity (Melsol) (A/C.4/45/2)	3rd
Mr. Pomare T. Joinville (Pomare Parti) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.1)	3rd
Mr. Yann Célène Uregei, Front uni de libération kanak (FULK) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.2)	3rd
Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) (A/C.4/45/3)	3rd
Mr. Charles A. Scheiner, Mobilization for Survival (A/C.4/45/4)	3rd
Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/45/4/Add.1)	3rd
Ms. Donna Winslow (A/C.4/45/2/Add.3)	4th
Mr. Oscar Temaru, Front de libération de Polynésie (A/C.4/45/2/Add.4)	4th
Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS) (A/C.4/45/2/Add.5)	4th
Mr. Charlie Ching, Te Tata Tahiti Tiama (A/C.4/45/2/Add.6)	8th
Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/45/8)	11th

9. The Committee heard statements of petitioners as follows: Mr. Oscar Temaru, Ms. Donna Winslow, Mr. Yann Célène Uregei and Mr. Charles Scheiner at the 7th meeting, on 15 October; Mr. Charlie Ching and Mr. J. A. González-González at the 8th meeting, on 17 October; Mr. Rock Wamytan, on behalf of the FLNKS, at the 9th meeting, on 18 October; Mr. Brahim Mokhtar, on behalf of the Frente POLISARIO, at the 10th meeting, on 22 October; and Mr. J. A. González-González at the 11th meeting, on 23 October. Mr. Peti Lafanama and Mr. Pomare T. Joinville did not appear before the Committee.

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

10. Following its consideration of the proposals relating to the 16 Territories referred to in paragraph 2, the Fourth Committee adopted 12 draft resolutions, 2 draft consensuses and 1 draft decision. An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals is given in paragraphs 13 to 23.

11. At the 15th meeting, on 25 October, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Pitcairn and St. Helena. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a further statement concerning the programme budget implications relating to the proposals on Western Sahara.

12. At the 16th meeting, on 31 October, the Chairman drew attention to a corrigendum to chapter IX of the Special Committee's report (A/45/23 (Part VI)) relating to American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands, contained in document A/45/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1, which read as follows:

(a) Paragraph 114, draft resolution IX (American Samoa)

At the end of the seventh preambular paragraph add the following words:

"by the administering Power and by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,"

(b) Paragraph 114, draft resolution XI (United States Virgin Islands)

Add the following paragraph as the new thirteenth preambular paragraph:

"Noting the administering Power's objections to the request by the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the administering Power's statement that it would continue to encourage and support the Territory's informal co-operation with the members of that organization,".

A. Western Sahara

13. At the 15th meeting, on 25 October, the representative of Uganda introduced a draft resolution entitled "Question of Western Sahara" (A/C.4/45/L.2), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. During the course of his statement, the representative of Uganda also introduced oral revisions to operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, whereby the words "expresses its full support for" were replaced by "welcomes with satisfaction".

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution I).

B. New Caledonia, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tokelau

15. At its 15th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the following proposals on the eight Territories referred to above:

(a) The draft resolution concerning New Caledonia, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution II);

(b) The draft resolution concerning Anguilla, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution III);

(c) The draft resolution concerning Bermuda, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution IV); 2/

(d) The draft resolution concerning the British Virgin Islands, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution V);

(e) The draft resolution concerning the Cayman Islands, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution VI);

(f) The draft resolution concerning Montserrat, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution VII);

(g) The draft resolution concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution VIII);

2/ The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of his Government's position.

(h) The draft resolution concerning Tokelau, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 24, draft resolution IX). 3/

C. American Samoa and United States Virgin Islands

16. At its 16th meeting, on 31 October, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the following proposals on the two Territories referred to above:

(a) The draft resolution concerning American Samoa, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1) (see para. 24, draft resolution X);

(b) The draft resolution concerning the United States Virgin Islands, contained in paragraph 114 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1) (see para. 24, draft resolution XI).

D. Guam

17. On 24 October, amendments submitted by the United States of America (A/C.4/45/L.8) to operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of draft resolution X on the question of Guam (A/45/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 114) were circulated.

18. At the 16th meeting, on 31 October, the representative of the United States introduced the proposed amendments, according to which:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 should read:

"6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory should not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations";

(b) Operative paragraph 7 should read:

"7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration".

19. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee took action on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/45/L.8), as follows:

3/ The representative of France made a statement in explanation of his Government's position.

(a) The Committee rejected the amendment to operative paragraph 6 by a recorded vote of 63 to 35, with 24 abstentions. 4/ The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Emirates.

(b) The Committee rejected the amendment to operative paragraph 7 by a recorded vote of 62 to 34, with 26 abstentions. 6/ The voting was as follows: 7/

4/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Papua New Guinea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay.

5/ Subsequently, the delegation of Afghanistan informed the Secretariat that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted against the amendment.

6/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Papua New Guinea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay.

7/ Subsequently, the delegation of Afghanistan informed the Secretariat that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted against the amendment.

READEX FICHE

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

(c) Draft resolution X was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 24, draft resolution XII). 8/ The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique,

---

8/ The representative of New Zealand made a statement in explanation of vote.

9/ Subsequently, the delegation of Afghanistan informed the Secretariat that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

E. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

20. At the 15th meeting, the Chairman stated that, on the basis of his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee as well as with a number of delegations concerned, he would suggest that the Fourth Committee decide not to take any action at that stage on the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 114, draft resolution XII). The Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion.

F. Gibraltar and Pitcairn

21. At its 15th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Gibraltar contained in document A/C.4/45/L.3 (see para. 25, draft consensus I).

22. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted, without objection, the draft consensus concerning Pitcairn contained in paragraph 115 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 25, draft consensus II).

G. St. Helena

23. At its 15th meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 31 abstentions, the draft decision on the question of St. Helena contained in paragraph 115 of chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee (A/45/23 (Part VI)) (see para. 26). 10/ The voting was as follows: 11/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

10/ The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

11/ Subsequently, the delegation of Fiji informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft decision.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

24. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara, 12/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Taking note with satisfaction of the appointment on 19 January 1990 of Mr. Johannes Manz as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

---

12/ For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara, 14/

Reiterating its support for the joint good offices process initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to promoting a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara;

2. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. Welcomes with satisfaction the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation concerning Western Sahara, 15/ which was unanimously approved by the Council in its resolution 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the dispatching to Western Sahara and to neighbouring countries of the technical mission in order to refine the administrative aspects of the outlined plan 16/ and to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of a further report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council containing, in particular, an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

5. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

13/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

14/ A/45/644 and Corr.1.

15/ S/21360.

16/ Ibid., part. II.

6. Urges the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, and thus to fulfil the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without any administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

7. Reaffirms its conviction that the direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict could contribute to the completion of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara and to stability and security in the whole region;

8. Appeals once again to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the co-operation and the political goodwill necessary for the completion of the peace process with a view to a speedy settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

9. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

10. Invites the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 17/

17/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures that continue to be pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Acknowledging the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions of the French authorities to facilitate the further development of those links,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain, in a spirit of harmony, their dialogue;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 18/

18/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI), and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/94 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 19/

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 20/

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to several of the constitutional changes recommended by the Anguilla House of Assembly and that those agreed upon have been referred to the legal advisers of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who were instructed to begin work on the amendments, and that in January 1990 a territorial government delegation visited London to discuss the amendments to the Constitution,

Noting that the administering Power has not changed its position regarding the restriction or delegation to ministers of the territorial Government of any or all of the Governor's special responsibilities without setting a time-frame for independence,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of foreign fishermen operating illegally in the area,

---

19/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

20/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Recalling that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continues to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling also the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 21/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

21/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and in this connection, takes note of reports of the possible sale of one of Anguilla's offshore islands to an international group of bankers;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 22/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/92 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 23/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 24/

Noting that, following the general elections of 1989 during which the ruling United Bermuda Party retained power in the House of Assembly despite the loss of eight seats, its leader, the Prime Minister, stated that the question of independence was no longer a major issue because the majority of the people did not seem to want independence at present,

Noting also that the leader of the largest opposition party, the Progressive Labour Party, considers that independence would help to unify the people of Bermuda and that the Governor of Bermuda stated that the Government of Bermuda recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question of independence should circumstances change,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that in January 1988 the Government of Bermuda started work on a new development plan for the Territory with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation,

---

22/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

23/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

24/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 25/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

25/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interferernce directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

12. Reaffirms the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 26/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/95 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 27/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 28/

Noting the announcement of 22 December 1987 by the territorial Government that it would introduce legislation to revise the electoral laws of the Territory to provide for continuous voter registration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and welcoming the establishment of the British Virgin Islands College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

---

26/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

27/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

28/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Noting also the severe effects of hurricane Hugo on the Territory's economy, particularly on its infrastructure, agriculture and tourism sectors, as well as the adverse consequences of the hurricane on the Government's economic diversification efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 29/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

29/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification and to continue to increase its assistance to the Territory in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its appeal to the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory, which had been devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 30/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/91 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 31/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 32/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates, and that there is a critical need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

---

30/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

31/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

32/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Noting also the efforts of the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the signing in November 1989 at Miami, Florida, United States of America, by the Government of the Cayman Islands, together with eighteen other countries of the region, of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Co-operation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Caribbean Zone",

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 33/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

33/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 34/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/96 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 35/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 36/

Noting the constitutional developments that have been taking place in the Territory as well as the conclusion, on 13 February 1990, of the consultations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on matters referring to the new Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that emigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and emphasizing the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme to develop the Territory's human resources,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of

---

34/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

35/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

36/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Montserrat for the devastation wrought on the Territory by hurricane Hugo in 1989 and welcoming the assistance extended to the Territory by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting that, owing to the magnitude of the devastation in Montserrat, the Territory will require substantial assistance in its rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 37/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with

---

37/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad, as well as to continue to provide the necessary assistance to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously to rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/3 of 12 October 1989;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 38/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/93 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 39/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 40/

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Noting the entry into force of a new Constitution under the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting the announcement by the United Kingdom that, as from 1 January 1990, the territorial waters of the Turks and Caicos Islands would be expanded from three to twelve miles,

---

38/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. V; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

39/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

40/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Welcoming the adoption by the territorial Government of a national development plan aimed at expanding the infrastructure of the Territory and strengthening several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water resources management and human resources development, and noting the appointment by the territorial Government of a new Tourist Board that is fully representative of all sectors of the industry, aimed at ensuring that Turks and Caicos Islanders have an equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in tourism,

Noting the establishment, under the 1988 Constitution, of a Public Service Commission to advise the Governor on civil service matters and of a Public Service Training Board under the Commission to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 41/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

41/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 42/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/90 of 11 December 1989,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 43/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Welcoming the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with the administering Power,

Welcoming also the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the creation within the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade of a Tokelau Unit and expressing its hope that this will further facilitate and enhance the relations between the Territory and the administering Power,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

---

42/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

43/ A/C.4/45/SR.11.

Noting the inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its staff at Apia undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989, and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, following the natural disasters caused by cyclone Ofa in February 1990,

Recalling the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urging the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected,

Noting the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting the other major environmental concerns expressed by the people of Tokelau, including the impact that a sea-level rise resulting from global climate change would have on the low-lying atolls of Tokelau, the dumping of toxic waste in the region and the practice of driftnet fishing,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and taking note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory,

Noting that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world, and that efforts are being made towards the early establishment of an inter-atoll service,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; 44/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of New Zealand, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Tokelau to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Tokelau themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

9. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council), to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

44/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

11. Invites all governmental and non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to grant Tokelau special emergency economic assistance to mitigate the effects of Cyclone Ofa and to enable the Territory to meet its medium- and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 45/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/97 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 46/

45/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI), chap. IX.

46/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with grave concern the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa in February 1990 and, in this respect, noting the speedy emergency assistance provided to the Territory by the administering Power and by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and reaffirming the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 47/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Reiterates further that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of American Samoa to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of American Samoa themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

47/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and recommends that priority should be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development, to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges that, because of the destruction wrought by cyclone Ofa, emergency assistance to the Territory should be continued;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 48/

48/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chaps. V and VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 44/99 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 49/

Recalling the statement by the representative of the administering Power that her Government continues to maintain its long-standing support for the principle of self-determination and that the Territories under its administration are pursuing their right to self-determination at a pace of their own choosing,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the referendum on the future status of the United States Virgin Islands planned for November 1989 had been rescheduled by the territorial Government for June 1991, as a result of the devastation of hurricane Hugo in September 1989 and that provision had been made for a further run-off election in December 1991,

Noting that the public education programme was begun in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, dividing the seven political options into three categories,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the Territory that the Commission on Status and Federal Relations considered, inter alia, the relevance of international law in the process of self-determination, voter residency requirements for political status referendums and the role of the United Nations in observing acts of self-determination, and taking note of the concerns expressed by the Commission and the territorial Government regarding residency requirements for participation in acts of self-determination, and of the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding acts of self-determination in colonial Territories,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the devastation caused by hurricane Hugo to the Territory, particularly to its social and economic infrastructure and to the tourism and agricultural sectors,

---

49/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

Noting the statement by the Governor of the Territory in February 1990 that he had requested permission from the administering Power to seek associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Noting the administering Power's objections to the request by the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the administering Power's statement that it would continue to encourage and support the Territory's informal co-operation with the members of that organization,

Noting also the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour, and taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 50/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

50/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and reiterates the importance of diversifying the Territory's economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Expresses its concern about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Urges the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. Urges the administering Power, Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to contribute generously towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/99;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 51/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 44/98 of 11 December 1989,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 52/

Recalling that in referendums held in Guam in 1987, a draft Commonwealth Act was endorsed by the people of Guam that, upon expeditious enactment by the Congress of the United States of America, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

---

51/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; A/45/23 (Part IV), chap. VI; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

52/ A/C.4/45/SR.12.

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the 1977 Guam Land Use Plan had recommended the release of 2,100 hectares of surplus federal land to the Government of Guam and that, according to information transmitted to the Special Committee in April 1990 by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, 190 hectares had been transferred by the Navy to the Government of Guam, a further 462 hectares of the identified land had been released and an additional 175 hectares are in the process of being returned to the Government of Guam,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the desire of the Government of Guam for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 53/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

53/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

11. Urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

*

* *

25. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft consensuses:

DRAFT CONSENSUS I

Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 44/426 of 11 December 1989 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1989, 54/ stipulates, inter alia, the following:

> "The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution",

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

54/ A/39/732, annex.

DRAFT CONSENSUS II

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 55/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

*

* *

26. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Commitee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 56/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the

---

55/ A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

56/ A/45/23 (Part III), chap. IV; and A/45/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1, chap. IX.

economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/685/Corr.1
19 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories not covered by other agenda items

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. James KEMBER (New Zealand)

Corrigendum

Paragraph 14, first line

For "the draft resolution" read "The draft consensus resolution"

90-31432 1897c (E)

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/686
19 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 18 and 118

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/45/L.16 and L.17

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 31st meeting, on 19 November 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/35) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/45/L.16 and L.17. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/45/SR.31).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/45/L.16 and L.17, based on the information contained in the statement by the Secretary-General and in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, no modifications in the programme of work and no additional resources over and above

those already approved under sections 3 (Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization) and 27 (Public information) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 would be required to accommodate the 1991 programme of activities of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/687
15 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 72

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Catherine von HEIDENSTAM (Sweden)

1. The item entitled 'Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 15 and 16 October 1990 (see A/SPC/45/SR.3 and 4). It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/45/319).

4. The Special Political Committee also had before it two letters pertaining, inter alia, to the item, addressed to the Secretary-General from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations, on behalf of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, dated 9 July 1990 (A/45/339) and 11 July 1990 (A/45/352), both of which referred to the statement issued by the General-Secretariat of the Commission on 3 June 1990 (A/45/314) and transmitted statements issued on 27 June and 6 July 1990 from the Secretary-General of that Commission.

5. At its 3rd meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/45/L.2), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Samoa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. It was announced that Bolivia, Luxembourg and Poland had joined as sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.2.

6. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, it was announced that India and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.2 without a vote (see para. 8).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 44/45 of 8 December 1989, in which it, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1/

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee, 2/

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the

---

1/ A/45/319.

2/ A/38/142, para. 5.

past thirty-five years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/688
1 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 1 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of November 1990, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from the members of the Group objecting to the credentials of Israel's delegation to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 3 (b).

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Permanent Representative
of the Lebanese Republic to the
United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

ANNEX

We, the undersigned, have the honour to draw your attention to our objection to the credentials of Israel's delegation to the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the following grounds:

1. Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions relating to Lebanon, the question of Palestine, the situation in the Middle East and related topics, thereby violating Article 25 of the Charter;

2. Israel's failure to implement General Assembly resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East. Those resolutions urge that the Palestinian people be enabled to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in Palestine. They also urge that the Israeli occupation of Arab territories must be ended, in accordance with the principle whereby land may not be acquired by force, and that Israel must therefore withdraw from all territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and the Syrian Arab Golan;

3. Israel's failure to comply with General Assembly resolutions relating to various other agenda items deriving from those concerning Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

4. Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territory and persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978;

5. Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and particularly its violation of the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949. In this connection, we refer in particular to the escalation of Israeli repression against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territory and against the population of the other occupied Arab territories, including the expulsion of Arab citizens from those territories, since the beginning of the uprising against the Israeli occupation;

6. Israel's continued annexation of Palestinian territory and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan, thereby violating the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

7. Israel's continued aggression against Arab States and extension of such aggression to include Lebanon, Iraq and Tunisia;

8. Israel's continued co-operation with the racist régime in South Africa, particularly in the nuclear and economic fields;

9. The issuance in occupied Jerusalem of credentials for the Israeli delegation to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in violation of Security Council resolutions, and particularly of resolution 478 (1980), and of related General Assembly resolutions, especially resolution 35/169 E of 15 December 1980.

I request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

Signed by:

Algeria
Bahrain
Djibouti
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mauritania
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Somalia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen
Palestine

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/689
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

On instructions from my Government, I should like to call your attention to the increasingly inhuman practices of the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait. These forces have recently proceeded to empty hospitals of Kuwaiti patients, to evict them and to use these vital facilities not only for their own elements but also for those patients that they have brought from Iraq.

Another example of the savage acts being perpetrated by these forces is their indiscriminate shooting of those seeking to leave Kuwaiti territory, including those who halt at the checkpoints set up by the Iraqi occupation authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

---

* Previously issued as document S/21653. The letter is being issued as a document of the General Assembly at the request of the Mission of Kuwait.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/690
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit the following information:

The succession of inhumane practices perpetrated by the Iraqi occupation authorities, of which we have already informed you of many examples, has continued. Although we believed that there could be no further escalation beyond the last such example, it is now clear that the Iraqi régime and its occupation forces in Kuwait know no bounds in the depth and extent of the crimes which they are prepared to carry out. They are encouraged in this attitude by the determination of the ruling clique in Iraq to go against all norms of humanitarian, civilized and moral behaviour and to commit any sin or misdeed without batting an eyelid. We are informed by impeccable sources in Kuwait's health institutions that the Iraqi occupation authorities have carried out the following brutal crimes, which may be described as crimes against humanity:

1. The delicate medical equipment used in the intensive care units of many Kuwaiti hospitals has been seized and taken to Baghdad. This has led to the death of many patients who were receiving intensive care.

2. The incubators in maternity hospitals used for children suffering from retarded growth (premature children) have been removed, causing the death of all the children who were under treatment.

3. Plasma deposits at the blood bank have been removed and transferred to Baghdad.

---

* Previously issued as document S/21713. The letter is being issued as a document of the General Assembly at the request of the Mission of Kuwait.

4. The inmates of mental hospitals and centres for the disabled have been released and allowed to roam in the streets without any care or attention.

We urge you to make every effort to put pressure on the Iraqi régime and to force that régime to preserve the lives and welfare of Kuwaiti citizens and residents of Kuwait. We also hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross will be able to send a delegation to Kuwait, as its presence may serve to deter the occupation authorities from continuing to commit these atrocities and also provide a form of protection to civilian citizens there. In calling upon the international community to speak out loud against the savage practices of the Iraqi régime, the Government of Kuwait affirms that it will spare no effort to pursue and prosecute the new war criminals, no matter how long it may take.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/691
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

We have received information today from Kuwait that the Iraqi occupation forces are savagely intensifying their inhumane practices against innocent civilians in Kuwait, committing the following violations:

- Killings in the streets, in the presence of the victims' families;
- Summary executions;
- Massive, random arrests;
- Burning and destruction of homes.

In transmitting this distressing information, I call upon you to take whatever measures you deem appropriate to put an end to these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

---

* Previously issued as document S/21730. The letter is being issued as a document of the General Assembly at the request of the Mission of Kuwait.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/692
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the latest confirmed reports from Kuwait concerning the inhuman practices of the Iraqi occupation forces, practices which became an outstanding characteristic in their violations of the most basic of human rights and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

- On 9 September, two dying Iraqis, a captain and a soldier, together with two more wounded Iraqis, an officer and a soldier, were admitted to Al Addan hospital.

- On the pretext that the staff had been lax in attending to the injured Iraqis, a number of the hospital staff were arrested, tortured and then executed. They are Adel Al-Dashti, Ahmed Hamza, Mohammed Ali and an additional two identified as Issa and Abdulhadi.

- Iraqi occupation forces submitted a Kuwaiti patient, Raja Al Anezi, to severe beating and torture.

- The Iraqi occupation forces confiscated the equipment of the operating room, including the laser beam and all the contents of the medical dispensary, in addition to all medicines, I.D. photo cameras, xerox machines and ambulances.

- Water to Al Addan hospital was cut off.

---

* Previously issued as document S/21777. The letter is being issued as a document of the General Assembly at the request of the Mission of Kuwait.

- Ambulance drivers were arrested.

- In another part of Kuwait the manager of the Al-Sabahiya supermarket, Mr. Bader Rajab, was executed for refusing to obey demands by the forces for foodstuff.

I would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/693
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 26 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

Further to our communications concerning the practices engaged in by the Iraqi occupation authorities against nationals and residents of Kuwait, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a number of reports issued by Amnesty International between 3 August and 3 October 1990. They describe some of the savage acts perpetrated by the forces of the Iraqi régime with the goal of destroying the independent personality of the Kuwaiti people by all possible means, including the wide-scale and indiscriminate physical liquidation of men, children, the elderly and women. Kuwait's continuing calls for pressure to be brought to bear on the Iraqi régime to permit the entry of representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross stem from our full awareness of the scale of the horrific repression to which the Kuwaiti people under occupation is being subjected and from the need to secure for that people a minimal level of international protection.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

* Previously issued as document S/21865. The letter is being issued as a document of the General Assembly at the request of the Mission of Kuwait.

Annex I

[Original: English]

News release No. MDE 14/15/90 issued on 3 October 1990 by
Amnesty International, London

IRAQI FORCES KILLING AND TORTURING IN KUWAIT, SAYS
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL FACT-FINDING TEAM

Iraqi forces have tortured and executed scores of people, including boys as young as 15, since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, Amnesty International said today (Wednesday, 3 October).

The organization has interviewed scores of people who have fled Kuwait and two of its representatives have just returned from Bahrain where they talked with victims and eye-witnesses of abuses.

> "Their testimony builds up a horrifying picture of widespread arrests, torture under interrogation, summary executions and mass extrajudicial killings."

Hundreds of Kuwaitis and other nationals are now believed to be in detention centres or prisons in Kuwait and Iraq.

> "Iraqi forces have arrested not only people suspected of armed attacks against them but men, women and children found with opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait."

The possession of these items are said to be treated effectively as capital offences, punishable by death.

Some people have also been arrested or killed for failing to replace photos of the Amir with those of Iraq's President Saddam Hussein.

Detainees are being held in police stations, schools and other public buildings in Kuwait and some have been transferred to Iraq.

> "Those who have been released say the Iraqi military and intelligence routinely torture detainees."

Some have been given electric shocks or suffered prolonged beatings to sensitive parts of their bodies. Others have had their limbs broken, their hair plucked out with pincers, their finger- and toe-nails pulled out and were threatened with sexual assault or execution.

> "We cannot even publish more details on former torture victims in case they or their families are identified and suffer further reprisals."

Iraqi forces have reportedly killed scores of unarmed civilians. Boys as young as 15 have been shot in the head and their bodies dumped outside their homes.

Doctors who worked in Kuwait's hospitals following the invasion said Iraqi soldiers brought in scores of bodies of young men, many of whom were shot at close range in the heart and head. The doctors were forced to issue death certificates saying the victims had died after arrival at the hospitals.

Scores of hangings have also been reported in the grounds of Kuwait University of people suspected of opposing Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. Those hanged were summarily executed after being accused of criminal offences.

While Amnesty International has been unable to confirm some of these accounts of human rights abuses, they have come from a wide range of sources both within and outside Kuwait.

> "The reports tell a consistent story of violations which bears out Amnesty International's own information on Iraq's human rights record."

Amnesty International condemns the summary executions, extrajudicial executions and torture being carried out by Iraqi forces.

It also opposes the use of the death penalty, which has been introduced for harbouring Western nationals, looting and hoarding food for commercial purposes. One Kuwaiti was executed in September for harbouring an American and Iraqi authorities have confirmed that 10 people have so far been executed for looting.

* * *

Enclosure

[Original: English]

Information paper No. MDE WU 04/90 EXTERNAL, dated 28 September 1990

The following information updates Amnesty International's concerns following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Reports of mass extrajudicial killings, summary executions, widespread arrests and torture under interrogation continue to emerge from the thousands of people who have fled Kuwait since its invasion by Iraqi forces on 2 August 1990. Amnesty International has obtained detailed testimony from scores of people interviewed in the United Kingdom and Bahrain, among them a number of Kuwaitis who fled their country on 15 and 16 September when Iraq briefly opened Kuwait's borders. The following information is largely based on such testimonies.

1. Arbitrary arrests

Hundreds of people are believed to have been arrested in Kuwait by Iraqi forces since 2 August, the majority of whom remain in detention. Amnesty International is unable at present to confirm reports that over 1,500 people (excluding the Western nationals held as hostages in Iraq) are currently in the Iraqi authorities' custody. Estimating the number of detainees is particularly difficult because some detainees were held for short periods, released and then rearrested.

Several hundred Western nationals remain in detention in Baghdad and in other undisclosed locations in Iraq, while others have been prevented from leaving either Kuwait or Iraq. Amnesty International reiterates its view that these detentions are arbitrary and constitute a violation of international human rights norms. The organization continues to urge the Iraqi authorities to release those detained and to allow them to exercise the right to return to their home countries, as well as to grant them consular access in the interim period.

From the third week of Iraq's invasion, the number of Kuwaitis and other nationals being detained by Iraqi forces increased sharply. Hundreds are said to be currently in detention centres or prisons in Kuwait and Iraq. According to information received by Amnesty International, the detainees include men, women and children. Most are being held for their suspected opposition to Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. Eyewitnesses have reported to Amnesty International that schools and other public buildings in Kuwait are being used as detention and interrogation centres. Local police stations and the Juveniles Prison are also being used to hold suspects. Other detainees have been transferred to places of detention in Iraq, notably Baghdad and Basra. According to the accounts of those released, Iraqi military and intelligence personnel have routinely subjected detainees to torture during interrogation while others have been summarily executed (see below).

During the first two weeks of the invasion, relatives of detainees inquired about them from Iraqi military personnel in charge of local police stations. In some instances, the families were informed that the detainees had been transferred to Baghdad, and that all further inquiries should be made to the authorities in Iraq. More recently, however, relatives of detainees have refrained from making such inquiries for fear of being arrested themselves.

Refugees fleeing Kuwait told Amnesty International that Iraqi forces have arrested not only those suspected of armed attacks against them, but also men, women and children found possessing opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait. Others are said to have been arrested (and in some instances killed) for failing to demonstrate allegiance to President Saddam Hussein. No one interviewed by Amnesty International to date reported that any form of trial or other legal proceedings have been followed by the Iraqi authorities in the cases of the detainees.

2. Torture and ill-treatment

Numerous reports have reached Amnesty International of the routine torture of detainees by Iraqi military and security personnel since 2 August. Methods of physical torture are said to include rape, electric-shock treatment, prolonged beatings on sensitive parts of the body, the breaking of limbs, plucking out hair with pincers, the extraction of finger- and toe-nails, and psychological methods of torture including threats of sexual assault, threats of execution, mock executions and general humiliation and insults.

According to relatives of torture victims interviewed by Amnesty International, 15-year-old boys have been tortured in the manner described above. Although Amnesty International has obtained details of the condition of some former torture victims, the organization is unable (at their families' request) to name them or publish details which may help to identify them.

3. The death penalty

As previously reported by Amnesty International, Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) passed a decree on 11 August making the hoarding of food for commercial purposes punishable by death. No executions for this offence have been reported to date. On 14 August, RCC introduced the death penalty for anyone found guilty of looting in Kuwait. The first execution for this offence was reported on 16 August, when a man was publicly hanged in Kuwait City. Eyewitnesses interviewed by Amnesty International reported that the victim, said to be an Iraqi soldier, was executed by firing squad and his body subsequently suspended for public viewing. Ten other people were also executed for the same offence during the third week of August, who included Kuwaiti, Egyptian and Syrian nationals. Their execution was announced on Iraqi television. Since then, RCC has passed another decree introducing the death penalty for anyone harbouring Western nationals. Amnesty International has received the name of a Kuwaiti man reported to have been executed for harbouring an American national in Kuwait. The precise date of execution is not known, but is believed to have been carried out in early September.

Refugees who fled Kuwait in the third week of September stated to Amnesty International that scores of people have also been executed by hanging on the grounds of Kuwait University. The victims were said to be suspected opponents accused of criminal offences and then summarily executed without any form of trial. However, no names or details of such executions have yet reached Amnesty International.

4. Extrajudicial killings

Scores of civilians - men, women and children - are reported to have been killed outside the context of armed conflict. According to eyewitness accounts, boys as young as 15 have been shot in the head and their bodies dumped outside their homes because of their suspected opposition to the Iraqi forces. The possession of opposition literature, the Kuwaiti flag or photographs of the Amir of Kuwait are said to be treated effectively as capital offences. Others have reportedly been executed for refusing to take down photographs of the Amir of Kuwait and to replace them with those of President Saddam Hussein. Doctors who had been working in hospitals in Kuwait in the period following the invasion have told Amnesty International that Iraqi soldiers brought to the hospitals scores of bodies of young men, many of whom had been shot in the head and heart at close range. Iraqi soldiers reportedly forced the doctors to issue death certificates certifying that the victims had died after arrival at the hospitals. The unidentified bodies were then sent to the morgue to await identification by relatives.

Annex II

[Original: English]

Additional information paper issued on 21 August 1990 by Amnesty International, London

IRAQ/KUWAIT: AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S CONCERNS

An immediate news release on Iraq and Kuwait was released yesterday on 20 August 1990 - "Amnesty International appeals to Iraqi authorities on human rights violations" (AI index: MDE 14/13/90).* The following information provides additional information on the concerns outlined in the news release.

1. Arbitrary arrests

A. Foreign nationals

Amnesty International is concerned about the fate of some 13,000 foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait who have been banned from leaving the two countries. The Iraqi authorities said on 19 August that such nationals (who include Britons, Americans, French, West Germans, Japanese and Australians) will not be allowed to return home until United States troops withdraw from Saudi Arabia and the economic sanctions against Iraq are lifted. On 19 August, Iraqi authorities told all Western foreign nationals in Kuwait to assemble at three hotels in Kuwait City (the Meridien, the Regency Palace Hotel and the International Hotel). The Iraqi authorities stated that they might be transferred for detention at key military and industrial sites in order to deter military attacks against Iraq. On Monday (20 August), British and French government sources confirmed that 82 Britons and 6 French nationals were moved from hotels in Kuwait on 19 August and taken to unknown destinations. There are in addition some 200 British and United States nationals currently detained in various hotels in Baghdad. They had been transferred there from Kuwait during the first week of the Iraqi invasion. On 21 August, the Iraq authorities confirmed that some foreign nationals had been transferred to military sites in Iraq.

Amnesty International takes the view that these detentions are arbitrary and violate international human rights norms. The Iraqi authorities have said nothing to suggest that these foreign nationals are being held on grounds other than their nationality and as such they should be released immediately and allowed to exercise their right to return to their home countries. They should also be granted consular access in the interim period.

---

* See annex III to the present document.

B. Iraqi exiles

Amnesty International is concerned about hundreds of Iraqis living in Kuwait who were reported to have been arrested within days of the Iraqi invasion. They are among an estimated 10,000 Iraqis who were residing in Kuwait. The majority of those arrested are said to be Shiah Muslims with suspected links to the opposition group al-Da'wah al-Islamiyah (Islamic Call), membership of which is a capital offence in Iraq. Amnesty International has received the names of several of them, who include Shiah religious scholars. Amnesty International fears that some of these detainees may have already been moved to Iraq, where they face continued detention and risk torture and execution.

C. Sentenced political prisoners

There has been no confirmation of reports that Iraqi forces had taken into their custody 15 Shiah Muslim prisoners sentenced to death or imprisonment in 1984 after being convicted of bombing the French and American embassies in Kuwait in 1983. The 15 prisoners had been held at Kuwait Central Prison in the Sulaibiyya district of Kuwait City, together with about 49 other political prisoners convicted of offences against the security of the State between 1984 and 1989. The majority are Shiah Muslims and include Iraqi, Kuwaiti, Iranian and Lebanese nationals.

According to information received by Amnesty International on 17 August, all 64 political prisoners, as well as hundreds of others convicted of criminal offences, broke out of the prison on the afternoon of 3 August after realizing that the prison was no longer guarded. Several of the political prisoners are said to have since fled Kuwait, but the majority remain in hiding in the country. Many of them had been opponents of the Iraqi régime and were suspected of having links with al-Da'wah al-Islamiyah. If rearrested by Iraqi forces, they would be at risk of torture or execution. Amnesty International has been informed that in the first few days of the invasion, Iraqi forces seized the files of these detainees and other suspected opponents living in Kuwait from the headquarters of State Security Intelligence (Hawalli district), Criminal Intelligence Department (Salwa district), the Department of Nationality and Passports (al-Shuwaikh district) and the Foreign Ministry. These buildings were subsequently destroyed through bombardment.

2. Torture and other ill-treatment

Amnesty International has received a number of reports that several women in Kuwait have been raped by Iraqi soldiers since 2 August. Such acts of rape constitute torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Amnesty International calls on the Iraqi Government to take immediate steps to prevent further incidents of rape by Iraqi soldiers, to investigate all such incidents and to bring those responsible to justice. One British Airways stewardess and three Filipino women were reported to have been raped during the first week of the invasion.

Amnesty International has also received reports that several Arab and Western nationals have been beaten by Iraqi soldiers after being stopped at checkpoints in Kuwait City. Some were held for several hours and then released. Amnesty International is in the process of gathering first-hand testimony of such incidents.

3. Extrajudicial executions

Amnesty International has also received several reports indicating that Iraqi forces have killed a number of unarmed civilians outside the context of armed conflict. Although in the present circumstances it is difficult to confirm many such reports, Amnesty International is attempting to gather first-hand testimony from individuals who were able to leave Kuwait. In one incident, Iraqi soldiers reportedly fired at a peaceful demonstration by a group of some 35 women and young people in the Jabiriyya district of Kuwait City on 8 August. The demonstrators were protesting Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. An eyewitness who was in the area at the time informed Amnesty International that a 20-year-old girl was shot in the head and later died in hospital, while two boys aged 13 and 16 died instantly after being shot in the head and the heart, respectively. Other civilian casualties were reported at a similar demonstration the following day in the Rumaithiyya district. On 11 August, Douglas Croskery, a British national, was shot by Iraqi soldiers near Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia as he was trying to flee the country. His body has not been returned to British Embassy officials.

Amnesty International calls on the Iraqi Government to take urgent steps to prevent further extrajudicial executions, to investigate all such incidents, to make the findings public and to bring those responsible to justice.

4. Death penalty

Amnesty International is also deeply concerned about the introduction of the death penalty for additional offences since 2 August. On 11 August, Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) decreed that the hoarding of food for commercial purposes became punishable by death, and on 14 August RCC introduced the death penalty for anyone found guilty of looting in Kuwait. Amnesty International opposes the death penalty unconditionally, and for many years has been concerned about the hundreds of executions reported to have been carried out in Iraq each year. Between 1974 and 1986, RCC introduced the death penalty for over 30 offences, including non-violent political activity.

On 16 August, an Iraqi soldier was executed in Kuwait for looting. According to eyewitness reports, his body was publicly displayed by hanging from a crane as an example to others. It is not known whether he received any form of trial.

Annex III

[Original: English]

News release No. MDE 14/13/90 issued on 20 August 1990 by Amnesty International, London

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL APPEALS TO IRAQI AUTHORITIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Amnesty International said today (Monday, 20 August 1990) that it is appealing to Iraqi authorities about a wide range of human rights violations in Iraq and Kuwait in recent weeks.

The world-wide human rights organization said it is sending appeals to the central Government, Iraq's representatives at the United Nations and Iraqi ambassadors in a number of key countries.

Amnesty International said it was concerned about plans for the detention of up to 13,000 foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait - men, women and children of over 20 nationalities.

There are reports that up to 200 Western nationals are already being held at hotels in Baghdad and that others have been moved from hotels in Kuwait to secret locations, possibly including military and industrial installations in Iraq.

Amnesty International said that holding these foreign nationals was arbitrary and contrary to fundamental internationally recognized standards of human rights. In Iraq, authorities have said nothing to suggest that these foreign nationals are being held on grounds other than their nationality, and as such they should be released immediately and unconditionally and allowed to exercise their right to return to their home countries.

The organization said it was also concerned about reported human rights violations by Iraqi forces in Kuwait, which included rape, extrajudicial killings and summary executions.

Amnesty International said that, although it was impossible at this stage to confirm reports, it had received information about a number of killings of unarmed civilians outside the context of armed conflict. In one incident on 8 August, Iraqi soldiers reportedly fired at a group of some 35 women and young people in the Jabiriyya district of Kuwait City, who were peacefully protesting Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. An eyewitness told Amnesty International that three people - aged 13, 16 and 20 - died after being shot in the head and heart.

Amnesty International, which opposes the death penalty in all circumstances, said it was also concerned that the Iraqi Government has extended the scope of the penalty to include looting and hoarding food. An Iraqi soldier was reported to have been executed on 16 August for looting and his body was hung from a crane as a warning to other looters.

The organization said that it remains concerned about the fate of hundreds of Iraqis living in Kuwait who were reported to have been arrested within days of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops. The majority are said to be Shiah Muslims with suspected links to the opposition group al-Da'wah al-Islamiyah (Islamic Call), membership of which is a capital offence in Iraq. Amnesty International has received the names of several of those arrested, but there has been no further information about their fate.

Annex IV

[Original: English]

News release No. MDE 14/12/90 issued on 3 August 1990 by
Amnesty International, London

IRAQI GOVERNMENT OPPONENTS ARRESTED IN KUWAIT

Amnesty International said today (Friday, 3 August 1990) that it has received reports that hundreds of Iraqis living in Kuwait and suspected of being opponents of the Iraqi Government have been arrested in the past 24 hours following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops.

Reports suggest that some of them have already been taken back to Iraq, where they face certain imprisonment and risk torture and, in some cases, execution.

"The Iraqi Government has a record of brutal ruthlessness with its opponents", Amnesty International said. "We fear for the safety, and the lives, of those arrested in Kuwait."

Those arrested apparently include members or supporters of the Iraqi Communist Party and Shiah Muslims with links to the opposition group al-Da'wah al-Islamiyah (Islamic Call), membership of which is a capital offence in Iraq.

Many of the arrests are reported to have taken place in the predominantly Shiah district of Bnaid al-Gar in Kuwait City, where Iraqi security forces apparently conducted house searches and arrested suspected opponents.

The Iraqi Government has been interested in Iraqi political opponents living in Kuwait for some time. In the mid-1980s the Kuwaiti Government is believed to have handed Iraqi nationals over to the Iraqi authorities.

The organization said that Iraq's human rights record shows clearly that government opponents risk extreme violations, including death. Thousands of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, previously arrested in Iraq are still in prison. Most are detained without charge or trial or were imprisoned after unfair trials and many have been tortured.

Hundreds of Iraqi Kurds have "disappeared" and several others have been executed after surrendering to the Iraqi authorities under recent amnesties, some after reportedly receiving assurance that they would not be harmed.

The Kuwaiti embassy in Belgium has reported that some 200 Kuwaitis are reported to have been killed during the invasion, although the circumstances of these killings are still unclear.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/694
S/21916
30 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 October 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué, in Arabic, dated 29 October 1990, issued by the thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held at Riyadh, from 28 to 29 October 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Izzat Bin Sabeel AL-ZADGALY
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

ANNEX

Final Communiqué of the thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

Riyadh

10-11 Rabi' II A.H. 1411

28-29 October A.D. 1990

The thirteenth extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council was convened at Riyadh from 10 to 11 Rabi' II A.H. 1411, corresponding to 28 to 29 October A.D. 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council, with all its members in attendance:

His Excellency Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Council continued its discussion of the grave situation in the region arising out of the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait, of the results of contacts which had been had by the member countries and of developments in the international position. The Council expressed its appreciation for the firm stance adopted by the international community, which was apparent in the collective Arab, Islamic and international rejection of the Iraqi invasion and its flagrant violation of the charters of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and the principles of international law, as an affront to the international order, an act of aggression against the bonds of brotherhood which link the sons and daughters of the Arab and Islamic countries, a mockery of the principles of good-neighbourliness and an offence against the teachings of the True Islamic Religion. The Council commends the defiant stance against and decisive rejection of the Iraqi aggression; this rejection has been apparent in the Security Council resolutions, which have imposed a political blockade and economic embargo on Iraq, and in the world-wide response and adherence to those resolutions, reflecting the determination of the international community

to bring about a full and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from the State of Kuwait, the restoration of legality to Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, without concessions or acceptance of any arrangements outside the scope of the Security Council resolutions which might benefit the aggressor. The Council commends the spirit of complete national unity shown by the Kuwaiti people, both at home and abroad, to which concrete expression was given during the Kuwaiti People's Conference held at Jeddah, as well as the continuing steadfast opposition of the people of Kuwait to the aggression, their determination to vanquish the aggressor, their devotion to legality, their refusal to surrender their territories and their appeal to the world to stand by them.

The Council respectfully salutes the steadfast people of Kuwait who, in confronting the Iraqi occupation, defy all manner of terrorism, subjugation, random executions, infringements of their dignity, violations of their sacred customs and places, and plundering of their property. The Council declares emphatically that its member States, Governments and peoples stand with the people of Kuwait, whose will has not been sapped by the savage invasion or tyrannical occupation. The Council condemns the Iraqi régime for its defiance of international will and its refusal to comply with the Security Council resolutions; it condemns its conduct, which has brought the whole region to the brink of a devastating war, heedless of the consequences of that devastation for the fraternal Iraqi people and the Arab peoples and without a thought for the destruction which might be inflicted on the region and the dire consequences for world order.

The Council repudiates the conduct of the Iraqi régime towards the citizens of other States which that régime has taken hostage, regardless of international agreements, dragging those innocent people into the midst of its own schemes and ambitions.